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DRY DAYS IN MINNESOTA

NO DRINKS FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF THE STATE.

Turnout and Dismissal Caused by the Enforcement of the Law Prohibiting the Introduction of Liquor into the Indian Country. Appeals to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. The recent order of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in the Indian country of Minnesota has created a situation that is absolutely unique in the history of the United States. The State of Minnesota has a population of 2,200,000, a comparatively small proportion of which is composed of Indians and yet by imposing upon the State the restrictions contained in old Indian treaties the Secretary is compelling many wet spots to go dry.

A portion of the city of Minneapolis even is contained in the territory that has been placed under the ban. The part of Minneapolis affected contains some of the leading hotels and if Secretary Ballinger's order is rigidly enforced, there will be no more cocktails and wine at the Minneapolis hotel dinners. Up to this time Mr. Ballinger has shown a disposition to enforce the law impartially in all parts of the State to which it applies, but the Government authorities may ease off on the southern districts of the State, which contain few or no Indians.

The drastic action of the Secretary of the Interior was taken because of grow-

ing to an act of February 16, 1883, which was passed following a savage warfare conducted by bands of Sioux against the whites. This act declared to be abrogated and annulled the treaty between the Sioux and the whites so far as they purported to impose any future obligations on the United States.

If it comes to a showdown the wets of Minneapolis will therefore have grounds for taking the question into the courts, and even if they fail there they will be a good deal better off than the tipplers in some of the other Indian districts of the State. For however dry Minneapolis may be, St. Paul, just across the river, will remain wet.

St. Paul, as shown on the above map, is just outside the Indian territory, and is not of course, affected by the treaty between Minneapolis and St. Paul realize, though, how bitter it will be for Minneapolis to go to St. Paul, even for a drink.

"I would take water first," was the emphatic declaration made by one Minneapolis speaker who had come to Washington to protest.

All of these treaty provisions requiring prohibition have for many years, until recently, been honored rather in the breach than in the observance. The Indian Office finally became active when it was satisfied that the situation among the Indians was becoming intolerable.

The situation in Minnesota, regarding the Indians was further complicated by the fact that about four-fifths of the Chippewa braves in that State are citizens and have been for the last four years. As citizens the Federal law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians does not affect them.

The Indians themselves were, therefore, divided into the wet and dry class. This situation, which made it legal to sell liquor to some Indians and illegal to sell it to others, was a further reason why the Indian Office decided to prohibit the introduction of liquor generally into the Indian country.

Of course there are many advocates of prohibition in Minnesota who hail the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the law in that State, even in the city of Minneapolis, as a most desirable event. Opposed to them is the other large body of citizens who believe in the right of being able to buy a drink if they want it.

The latter class declare that the State of Minnesota itself is fully able to handle the liquor traffic without Federal assistance. They add that the State's own laws are better and more adaptable to controlling the liquor traffic than the Federal laws themselves.

They point out a further inconsistency between the two sets of laws in that under the Federal statutes it is not unlawful to sell liquor to a naturalized Chippewa Indian, while under the State law it is illegal and the seller may be punished severely.

Both sides tried to make capital out of the situation in Minnesota in the recent campaign, but Secretary Ballinger refused to indicate what his attitude would be until after the election. Then he came out squarely for an impartial enforcement of the laws as he found them on the statute books. That will be his policy until some change is made by Congress.

The accompanying map shows the proportion of the State of Minnesota affected by the Secretary's order. All the shaded sections are so-called Indian country and are subject to the prohibition laws. The unshaded sections are not Indian country and thither the rest of the State may go to quench its thirst.

A Plague of Mice.
Pleasant Bay correspondence Ottawa Citizen.
A district twenty miles beyond the Indian reservation in the far northwest of Lake Superior, has been a plague of mice. The whole country swarms with the destructive creatures. The mice have burrowed underground and excavated a network of subterranean roads.

They began their destructive work on the hay crop, cutting it off at the roots. The mice were stored they attacked the grain and the forty farmers there have saved only seven bushels. They attacked the potatoes and the diggers on opening up the drills find little more than the stems of the larger potatoes left in the ground. The mice have carried their work of destruction to the woods and are stripping the bark from the saplings and now they are entering houses, cutting their way through the walls and threatening to destroy clothes and household furniture.

No remedy is in sight. The people have been digging pits to entrap them, but in spite of this the mice are still there. There seems to be no abatement of the plague. The farmers are afraid to use their knives in cutting the mice and the walls from which their cattle derive their supply of water.

His Ashes to Be Spread in Orchard.
Vancouver correspondence Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
Frank Chambers, a pioneer farmer of this county, made a dying request that his ashes be scattered in his orchard, where he had spent so many happy years.

Mr. Chambers spent the greater part of his time in his orchard, which he had succeeded in bringing to a high state of productivity. Mrs. Harvey Sherman, his daughter, says that his wish will be carried out.

The territory in the northwestern corner of the State is ceded to the United States by treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians on October 2, 1863. Here is the provision contained in that treaty:

The laws of the United States now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, shall be in full force and effect throughout the country hereby ceded, until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Practically the same provision is contained in the treaty made with the Sioux Indians on July 23, 1865, by which the southern portion of the State, in which are situated Minneapolis and many other towns and cities, was ceded to the United States Government.

Minneapolis and other towns in the southern part of the State which are threatened with this Saharalike spell have, however, a faint glimmering of hope. The Department of the Interior acknowledges that the full extent of the treaty over this southern region is somewhat in doubt.

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MARY ANDERSON'S HOME.

It is in Old Broadway, a Picturesque English Village.

When Mary Anderson married M. de Navarro and retired from the stage she went to another Broadway to live. It was different from the one she left as sunlight is from the electric blaze of the great White Way.

A little quiet village in Westchester is Old Broadway. It was "discovered" by the artists about thirty years ago, and some of them were wise enough to buy for themselves the picturesquely solid stone houses characteristic of the place. This was the place chosen by the Navarros for their future home and here they spend most of their time.

Their rambling house is at the top of the winding street and at the foot of the steep hill by which one crosses the lovely Coteau. For generations what is now one house served two families as homesteads, and when Mme. de Navarro first settled in Broadway she was able to purchase the lower, or as it is still known, Court Farm. Her dear friend Miss Maud Valerie White, the composer, was her neighbor, but when the famous composer was forced to live abroad because of her health her house was acquired by the owner of Court Farm, who connected the two and made one commodious and extremely interesting residence.

Viewed from the road Court Farm is a characteristic Cotswold building. It is composed entirely of local stone, with mulholland windows and heavy stone roof, while the many gables add considerably to its picturesque effect. The back of the house is from an artistic point of view perhaps more interesting than the front, for here the irregularity in the architecture is more apparent.

The alterations and renovations which it has been necessary to make have been carried out in the true spirit of restoration and in no instance has the character been obliterated. An old thatched barn above the house has been converted into a "garden room" where Mme. de Navarro and her friends often take tea while watching games of croquet or tennis on the adjacent well kept lawn.

And here too on warm summer evenings coffee is served after dinner, says the Gentlewoman. Another outbuilding has been converted into a library, and near by an artificial lake has been constructed, where Master Tony spends many happy sailing hours.

The grounds and gardens are extensive and beautifully laid out, as is only to be expected when Alfred Parsons, the famous artist, was responsible therefor. Near the house itself are fine lawns and artistic flower beds, but as one ascends the slope up the hill the old character of the country asserts itself. Here trees of massive growth flourish and wild flowers grow in profusion, while a tiny stream bubbling over rocks and boulders and crossed by a rustic bridge completes a scene of wild beauty.

Approaching the house one enters the rose garden, where climbing roses of various hues are trained over innumerable arches, and other varieties, both standard and bush, grow luxuriantly. What a delightful peep of the old world is gained as one nears the little grass plot adjoining. Here, surrounded by fine yew hedges of innumerable years growth, is a quaint old sundial. The courtyard too carries out the same idea, and what a pretty glimpse of this is obtained from the dining room windows. Vases of swags are arranged in the grounds, on a rock a charming in the garden, a tiny replica of her mother, dressed in black.

If the exterior of the house and grounds calls to mind the "good old days" the interior is even more impressive. A tiny hall containing ancient oak furniture leads to a large artistically shaped lounge or study, which is a delight to the eye. The walls are covered with valuable books, many of the modern ones being presentation copies from the authors, while winding from the centre of the apartment is a beautiful black oak staircase which delights the eye and the antique. The walls are of paneled oak and the ancient beams of the ceiling are black with age.

One finds a quite in character with the rest and contains a large open hearth with iron dogs and bucket for the fire. Above the whole hang the old stings, met with only the very few old fireplaces in the Cotswold district, and suspended therefrom is a huge black iron kettle. How homelike are the fagots, which blaze away dispelling the winter's cold and throwing brilliant light into the room, at the same time casting deep shadows into the many nooks and the walls and tables, but perhaps one of the most valued possessions is a framed gold, most beautifully embroidered in gold, purple and scarlet, which was worn by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII and presented to M. and Mme. de Navarro by Father Bernard Vaughan.

A fine casement window with deep window seat looks out into the garden. Leading from here is the schoolroom, where many a child's penmanship has been displayed, and away toward the other wing is the huge music room, also oak paneled, and still further Mme. de Navarro's sanctum and the study of M. de Navarro. The right wing contains the comfortable, artistically lighted dining room, conveniently situated with regard to the kitchen.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Beautiful All Silk Persian Bordered Voiles.

Loeser's Has \$2 Quality to Sell at \$1.

AMONG THE FINEST OF IMPORTED SILKS this season have been the sheer, Persian bordered Voiles, those filmy, lovely fabrics which, when used as a veiling for satins, have made the season's most charming costumes.

One fine grade of these Voiles, made in America, has been selling and is selling for \$2 a yard—a fine achievement of American skill.

Tomorrow Loeser's will have this Silk to sell at half price, ONE DOLLAR A YARD.

There is not a very great quantity, but there are eighteen different styles, each seeming lovelier than its neighbor. Naturally we took all we could buy at the price. It is one of the finest offerings of the season.

\$1.50 All Silk 42 inch Black Silk Voile at \$1.
\$1.25 All Silk 25 inch Colored Crepe de Chine at 60c.
\$2 All Silk Black Satin Veneer Double Width, \$1.25.

\$2 All Silk Extra Wide Satin Messaline at \$1.
\$1.40 Double Width Silk Marquise, \$1.05.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Women's New \$35 to \$50 Suits, \$25.

Heading a Special News Budget of Apparel.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS is a famous price in the Loeser Suit Store. At this price have been distributed many wonderfully fine groups of tailored apparel, so many and so fine that the price has come to be particularly significant of great values in this Store.

Tomorrow comes another group of new Suits on which we shall make the price \$25, though the Suits would ordinarily be fairly priced at \$35 to \$50. The fabrics are fine quality and in plain and fancy effects. Coats are the short walking length, lined with rich silks. Skirts are new effects. Tailor work is above reproach.

\$15 to \$17.50 Dresses at \$7.98.

One-piece Dresses in very new styles, some with lace yokes and full sleeves. Most of them have long necks in the new shades. They were made to fill special orders, but finished beyond the time limit and the orders canceled. So we got them at a lessened price.

\$30 to \$50 Coats at \$25.

These are full length Coats of choice fancy mixtures and imported fabrics. Several of the newest models and all excellently finished.

Second Floor. None C. O. D. or Credited.

Women's Caracul Fur Coats, \$22.50.

One of a Series of Great Fur Values.

CARACUL FUR COATS at \$22.50 EACH can you imagine such a thing?

Even if you can, you will scarcely imagine the quality of the excellent quality of the fur coats tomorrow at that price. They are of good glossy fur, made in the 30 inch length, a semi-fitting model with rolling shawl collar and a lining of broadcloth satin. They present the very lowest price for which we have ever known Coats of this character to be sold.

The range of Loeser's Furs is notably complete and fine. Those who want the most luxurious Furs will find broad assortment of them here. Those who want Furs at very low prices will find equal satisfaction among these stocks.

\$15 to \$17.50 Laced Arabian Coats at \$11.50.

Hundreds of pairs of these handsome Coats are included with Arabian color. Many of them are in the latest styles of the best French make.

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